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WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM,
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA
AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

Preparatory Committee
Second session
Geneva, 21 May-1 June 2001

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ON ITS SECOND SESSION

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I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance held its second session in Geneva from 21 May to 1 June 2001, as mandated by the General Assembly in paragraph 29 (d) of its resolution 52/111 and in paragraph 25 of its resolution 55/84. It held nine meetings during the session. The Preparatory Committee adopted six decisions. For the texts, see annex I.

A. Opening of the session

2. The session was opened by Ms. Absa Claude Diallo, Chairperson of the Preparatory Committee, who made a statement. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Secretary-General of the World Conference, Ms. Mary Robinson, also made a statement.

B. Attendance

3. The session was attended by representatives of the following States Members of the United Nations and of specialized agencies and Palestine, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, other entities, human rights bodies and mechanisms and non-governmental organizations:

States Members of the United Nations and of specialized agencies

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Other

Palestine.

United Nations

United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, United Nations Office at Geneva Information Service, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

United Nations human rights bodies and mechanisms

Committee against Torture, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Human Rights Committee, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants, Working Group on Indigenous Populations.

Specialized agencies and related organizations

International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Bank, World Health Organization.

Intergovernmental organizations

Council of Europe, European Commission, European Union, European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Parlamento Andino.

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross.

National and regional human rights institutions

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission of Australia, National Human Rights Commission of Mexico.

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

General consultative status

Al Khoei Foundation, Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Franciscans International, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Alliance of Women, International Council of Women, International Save the Children Alliance, United Nations Association of China, World Federation of Democratic Youth.

Special consultative status

Abantu for Development, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters, Agencia Latinamericana de Información, Akina Mama Wa Afrika, All Indian Women's Conference, American Indian Law Alliance, American Jewish Committee, American Psychological Association, Amnesty International, Anglican Consultative Council, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Andean Commission of Jurists, Asian Women Human Rights Council, Association for the Prevention of Torture, Association of United Families International, Baha'i International Community, Cairo Institute for Human Rights, Church World Service, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Coordination Française pour le Lobby Européen des Femmes, David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies, December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era, English International Association of Lund, European Youth Forum, Four Directions Council, Group for International Solidarity, Hadassah, Human Rights Advocates, Human Rights Internet, Human Rights Watch, Indian Council of Education, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Interfaith International, International Association against Torture, International Federation of Human Rights Leagues, International Federation of University Women, International Human Rights Law Group, International Indian Treaty Council, International League for Human Rights, International Research Foundation for Development, ISIS - International Women's Information And Communication Service, Lutheran World Federation, Madre, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Legal Services Secretariat, North South XXI, Oxfam, Pax Romana, Penal Reform International, Physicians for Human Rights, Presbyterian Church USA, Real Women of Canada, Religious Consultation on Population, Reproductive Health and Ethics, Robert F. Kennedy Memorial, Sisters of Mercy of the Americas, Susila Dharma International Association, Tiye International, United Church of Christ - Board for World Ministries, United Methodist Church - General Board of Church and Society, United Methodist Church - General Board of Global Ministries, Women in Law and Development, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Alliance of Reformed Churches, World Federation of Methodist and Uniting Church Women, Worldview International Foundation.

Roster

Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Association of World Citizens, Center of Concern, Fundación Hernandiana, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, Indian Law Resource Centre, Metis National Council, Minority Rights Group International, National Federation of Youth Organizations in Bangladesh, Pan African Movement, United Nations Association of Sweden, World Union for Progressive Judaism.

Non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council authorized to participate

African American Policy Forum, African Canadian Legal Clinic, African Indigenous and Minority Peoples Organisation, African Union in Luxembourg, Africville Genealogy Society, Afro-Swedish National Association, American Friends Service Committee, Asociación de Mujeres Afrocolombianas, Antirasistisk Senter, Applied Research Center, Asociación Indígena

de la República Argentina, Assembly of First Nations, Association francoyukonaise, Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation, Bundesauslanderbeirat, Buraku Liberation League, Canadian Ethnocultural Council, Center for Study on Labor Relations and Inequalities, Center for Democratic Renewal, Center for Women's Global Leadership, Centro de Estudios Legales y Social, Centro de Mujeres Afrocostarricenses, Centro Memorial Dr. Martin Luther King, Centro Feminista de Estudos e Assessoria, Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Chinese Canadian National Council, Centro de Culturas Indias y del Taller Permanente de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazonias del Perú, Citizen's Constitutional Forum - Fiji, Criola, Development Information Network DEVNET, Égale, Environment and Justice Society, Equity Union, Escritorio Nacional Zumbi dos Palmares, Espacio Afroamericano, European Network against Racism, European Roma Rights Centre, Federal Association against Traffic in Women and Violence against Women in the Migration Process, Fala Preta-Organizaçao de Mulheres Negras, Forum Contre le Racisme, Forum Menschenrechte, Foundation for Tolerance Education, Fundación Rigoberta Menchú Tum, Geledes, Group for International Solidarity, Nepal, Human Development Organization, Human Rights Institute, Indigenous World Association, International Council on Human Rights, International Cross Cultural Black Women's Studies Institute, Inter-American Institute of Human Rights, Interkultureller rat in Deutschland, International Possibilities Unlimited, International Campaign for Tibet, International Council on Human Rights Policy, John Humphrey Centre for Peace and Human Rights, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Ligue Mauritanienne des Droits de l'Homme, Maria Muhler, Minorities of Europe, Mouvement nigérien pour les droits de l'homme, Mundo Afro, National Association of Women and Law, National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, National Congress of American Indians, National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights, National Urban League, Native American Rights Fund, Navsarjan, Organisation of Africans in the Americas, Organización de Desarrollo Étnico Comunitario, Oromia Support Group, PEAL Peoples, Prajwala, Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, Quilombo Central - Agentes de Pastoral Negros, Race Relations Institute, Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Red de Mujeres Afrocaribenas y Afrolatinoamericanas, Roy Wilkins Center for Human Relations and Social Justice, Roma, Runnymede, South Africa Coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations, Southern Education Foundation, Sikh Human Rights Group, The Africa Fund, The Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel, The Foundation for Tolerance Education, Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, United to End Racism, University of Dayton, Urban Justice Center, Women of Colour and Resource Centre, Women's Health in Women's Hands, Yaakare, Youth against Racism.

C. Adoption of the agenda

4. At its 1st meeting, on 21 May 2001, the Preparatory Committee had before it the provisional agenda for its second session and annotations thereto, prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with Preparatory Committee decision PC.1/8 (A/CONF.189/PC.2/1 and Add.1).

5. The Preparatory Committee adopted its agenda without a vote. For the text, see annex II.

II. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

6. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 3 at its 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th meetings, on 21, 22, 23 and 25 May and 1 June 2001.

A. Methods of Work

7. At its 1st meeting, on 21 May 2001, the Preparatory Committee decided that after consideration of agenda items 4, 5 and 6 it would undertake consideration of the draft declaration and programme of action, as contained in document A/CONF.189/PC.2/27, paragraph by paragraph, in plenary session. It also decided that the Bureau would meet at the end of the first week of the session to determine whether another method of work on the draft declaration and programme of action would be more appropriate.

8. Also at the 1st meeting, the Preparatory Committee accepted the proposal of the Bureau not to hold a general debate.

9. At its 5th meeting, on 22 May 2001, the representative of Cuba proposed the establishment of a working group to help the Preparatory Committee to advance in the tasks before it. The representatives of Brazil and Mexico supported this proposal. The Chair decided that the proposal should be discussed by the Bureau on 23 May 2001. The representative of Mexico (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC)) proposed the creation of "clusters" of paragraphs within the document, an idea supported by the representatives of Pakistan, Tunisia and Barbados. The representative of India proposed that the matter be considered by the regional groups on 23 May and the results transmitted to the Bureau prior to its meeting. The Chair decided that each regional coordinator should bring the proposals from the respective regional groups to the Bureau.

10. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of: Barbados, Brazil, Cuba, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sweden, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela.

11. At its 6th meeting, on 23 May 2001, the Chair informed the Preparatory Committee that the Bureau had proposed the establishment of a working group of 21 States, consisting of four representatives from each region and chaired by South Africa, to meet in closed session. This proposal was adopted without a vote. For the text, see decision PC.2/1 (annex I).

12. In consequence of the decision, the "Group of 21" was constituted as follows:

For the group of Latin American and the Caribbean States: Barbados, Brazil, Chile and Mexico;

For the group of African States: Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and Tunisia;

For the group of Western European and other States: Canada, France, Sweden and the United States of America;

For the group of Eastern European States: Czech Republic, Croatia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Russian Federation;

For the group of Asian States: India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan and Iraq.

13. Also at its 6th meeting, the Preparatory Committee decided to establish two open-ended working groups to begin work on 28 May 2001, one on the draft declaration and the other on the draft programme of action. The decision was adopted without a vote. For the text, see decision PC.2/2 (annex I).

14. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of: Cuba, Israel, Iraq, Pakistan and Venezuela.

15. At its 7th meeting, on 25 May 2001, the representative of South Africa presented the outcome of the "Group of 21" to the Preparatory Committee. Meeting five times, the Group had clustered paragraphs and identified duplications in the preamble to the draft declaration. It had also made proposals for the redrafting of certain paragraphs in the preamble. The Vice-Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Preparatory Committee had also made suggestions for clusters in the operative part of the draft declaration, and with the assistance of the delegations of Brazil, Canada and Sweden had made suggestions for clusters in the draft programme of action. The Preparatory Committee decided that the two open-ended working groups established by its decision PC.2/2, would begin work on 28 May 2001, using the proposed clusters.

16. At the same meeting, the Chair announced that the open-ended working group on the draft declaration would be chaired by H.E. Mr. Philippe Petit, Ambassador of France, and the open-ended working group on the draft programme of action would be chaired by H.E. Mr. Gilberto Vergne Saboia, Secretary of State for Human Rights of Brazil and head of the Brazilian delegation.

17. At the 7th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of: Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Kenya, Pakistan, Senegal and Tunisia.

18. At the 9th meeting, on 1 June 2001, following a proposal made by the Bureau, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, on the mandate of the reconstituted Group of 21 and that it would work from 5 to 15 June 2001. For the text, see decision PC.2/3 (annex I).

19. At the same meeting, following a proposal made by the Bureau, the Preparatory Committee, decided, without a vote, to recommend that the General Assembly authorize it to hold a third session in Geneva from 30 July to 10 August 2001. For the text, see decision PC.2/4 (annex I).

20. At the same meeting statements were made by representatives of Israel and Kenya.

B. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations

21. At its 1st, 3rd and 4th meetings, on 21 and 22 May 2001, the Preparatory Committee considered a note by the secretariat (A/CONF.189/PC.2/Misc.6) transmitting a list of two categories of non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which had applied for accreditation to the Preparatory Committee and the World Conference. The first category contained non-governmental organizations which had been recommended by the secretariat to the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for accreditation on the basis of Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, which provides for non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with the Council to request special accreditation for world conferences and their preparatory processes. The second category consisted of non-governmental organizations which had participated in regional preparatory meetings. Within the first category, six organizations were the subject of objections by Governments, in accordance with paragraph 46 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31. These cases were brought before the Preparatory Committee, pursuant to its decision PC.1/5, for final decision.

22. At the 1st meeting, statements were made by the representatives of: Bhutan, Canada, Cuba, China, Chile, Denmark, France, Guatemala, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mexico, Morocco, Syrian Arab Republic, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America and Venezuela.

23. At the same meeting, the Chairperson requested the Vice-Chairperson-Rapporteur to undertake informal consultations on the issue of the accreditation of non-governmental organizations.

24. At the 3rd meeting, on 22 May 2001, the Preparatory Committee was informed that the Bureau had decided that the 24-hour rule in paragraph 48 of Council resolution 1996/31 would apply, and therefore a decision on accreditation would have to be taken before the end of the meeting.

25. At the same meeting, the Vice-Chairperson-Rapporteur reported that his informal consultations had failed to achieve consensus concerning the accreditation of non-governmental organizations, and that voting on the accreditations should proceed.

26. At the same meeting, statements were made on the working method proposed by the Vice-Chairperson-Rapporteur by the representatives of: Algeria, Brazil, Cuba, Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Uruguay), Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya (on behalf of the African Group), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan and Sweden. The Preparatory Committee then proceeded to consideration of the accreditation of the six non-governmental organizations.

27. The Preparatory Committee first examined the case of the Asian Indigenous Peoples' Pact. In a note verbale to the Secretariat, the Government of Thailand had objected to the application of the non-governmental organization for accreditation. The representative of Thailand made a statement explaining the reasons for the objections.

28. At the request of the representative of Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), a vote was taken. The representative of Thailand requested that the vote be taken by roll-call. The accreditation was approved by 40 votes to 38, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against: Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Bhutan, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Holy See, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Nicaragua, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

29. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Cuba and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

30. At its 4th meeting, on 22 May 2001, statements in explanation of vote after the vote were made by the representatives of: Gabon, Morocco and Tunisia.

31. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee examined the case of the Peoples' Forum for Human Rights and Development, Bhutan. In a note verbale to the Secretariat, the Government of Bhutan had objected to the application of the non-governmental organization for accreditation. The representative of Bhutan made a statement explaining the reasons for the objections.

32. At the request of the representative of Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), a roll-call vote was taken. The accreditation was approved by 42 votes to 32, with 34 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands,

New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Bhutan, China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Malaysia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Abstaining: Argentina, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Gabon, Holy See, Honduras, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United States of America, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

33. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by Cuba.

34. A statement in explanation of vote after the vote was made by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

35. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee examined the case of the Tamil Centre for Human Rights. In a note verbale to the Secretariat, the Governments of France and Sri Lanka had objected to the application of the non-governmental organization for accreditation.

36. The Preparatory Committee accepted without a vote the objections to the accreditation of the Tamil Centre for Human Rights. Accreditation was therefore denied.

37. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee examined the case of the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy. In a note verbale to the Secretariat, the Government of China had objected to the application of the non-governmental organization for accreditation. The representative of China made a statement explaining the reasons for the objections.

38. At the request of the representative of Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), a roll-call vote was taken. The accreditation was approved by 44 votes to 37, with 31 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Barbados, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Holy See, Honduras, India, Jordan, Lesotho, Mauritius, Morocco, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay.

39. Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by Armenia, Cuba and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

40. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee examined the case of Human Rights in China. In a note verbale to the Secretariat, the Government of China had objected to the application of the non-governmental organization for accreditation. The representative of China made a statement explaining the reasons for the objections.

41. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a roll-call vote was taken. The accreditation was rejected by 50 votes to 45, with 17 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Armenia, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Eritrea, Holy See, India, Jordan, Mauritius, Morocco, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine.

42. A statement in explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of Cuba.

43. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee examined the case of the International Campaign for Tibet. In a note verbale to the Secretariat, the Government of China had objected to the application of the non-governmental organization for accreditation. The representative of China made a statement explaining the reasons for the objections.

44. At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a roll-call vote was taken. The accreditation was approved by 46 votes to 37, with 29 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Holy See, India, Jordan, Mauritius, Morocco, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay.

45. A statement in explanation of vote after the vote was made by the representatives of China and Venezuela.

46. At its 9th meeting, on 1 June 2001, the Preparatory Committee considered a note by the secretariat (A/CONF.189/PC.2/Misc.6/Add.1) recommending for accreditation the New Sudan Women Federation, a non-governmental organization not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which had applied for accreditation to the Preparatory Committee

and the World Conference. In accordance with Council resolution 1996/31, the objection to accreditation presented by the Government of the Sudan and the reply of the non-governmental organization to this objection were also included in this note.

47. At the same meeting , the representative of the Sudan withdrew the objection of his Government to the application of the New Sudan Women Federation. The Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to accredit this non-governmental organization.

48. At the same meeting, the Preparatory Committee adopted, without a vote, a decision on the interim procedure for the accreditation to the World Conference of non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. For the text, see decision PC.2/5 (annex I).

III. SUBMISSION OF THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA, VENUE OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

49. The Preparatory Committee considered item 4 at its 2nd meeting, on 21 May 2001. The item was introduced by the Executive Coordinator of the World Conference, who presented document A/CONF.189/PC.2/10.

IV. REPORTS OF PREPARATORY MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS

50. The Preparatory Committee considered item 5 at its 2nd meeting, on 21 May 2001. The representatives of Chile, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy and Senegal, presented short summaries of the outcomes of the regional preparatory meetings.

51. At the same meeting, statements were made concerning the satellite meetings for the World Conference. The representative of the Aboriginal and Torres Straits Islander Commission summarized the outcomes of the meeting of indigenous peoples on the World Conference held at Sydney, Australia, from 20 to 22 February 2001. The representative of Canada described the International Youth Forum against Racism organized by the Government of Canada at Hannover, Germany, from 4 to 12 August 2000.

V. REVIEW OF REPORTS, STUDIES AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION FOR THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE AND THE WORLD CONFERENCE

52. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 6 at its 2nd meeting, on 21 May 2001.

53. For the list of documents issued for the second session of the Preparatory Committee, see annex III.

54. A statement was made by Mr. Abdelfattah Amor, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on religious intolerance, who introduced his study (A/CONF.189/PC.2/21 and Corr.1).

55. At the same meeting, Ms. Gabriela Rodríguez Pizarro, Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the human rights of migrants, introduced her study (A/CONF.189/PC.2/23).

56. At the same meeting, Mr. Michel Sherifis, Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, introduced the contribution of the Committee (A/CONF.189/PC.2/13).

57. At the same meeting, Mr. Hipólito Solari-Yrigoyen, member of the Human Rights Committee, introduced the contribution of the Committee (A/CONF.189/PC.2/14).

58. At the same meeting, Mr. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, member of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, introduced the contribution of the Sub-Commission (A/CONF.189/PC.2/19 and Add.1).

VI. DRAFT DECLARATION AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION

59. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 7 at its 2nd and 5th meetings, on 21 and 22 May 2001. It examined the proposals made at the first and second sessions of the intersessional open-ended working group for a draft declaration and programme of action for the World Conference (A/CONF.189/PC.2/27).

60. Statements were made by the following States (the number in brackets is that of the meeting at which the statement was made): Algeria (2nd), Argentina (2nd), Brazil (2nd), Canada (2nd), Chile (2nd), Cuba (2nd), Ecuador (2nd), El Salvador (5th), India (2nd), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2nd, 5th), Iraq (2nd), Kenya (on behalf of the African Group) (2nd), Mexico (on behalf of GRULAC) (2nd), Netherlands (2nd), Nigeria (2nd), Pakistan (5th), Russian Federation (5th), Sweden (2nd, 5th), United States of America (2nd).

61. At the 8th meeting, on 29 May 2001, Her Excellency Ms. Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa, addressed the Preparatory Committee. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Secretary-General of the World Conference, Ms. Mary Robinson, also made a statement.

VII. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE WORLD CONFERENCE AND OTHER MATTERS

62. The Preparatory Committee considered agenda item 8 at its 9th meeting, on 1 June 2001, and adopted, without a vote, the provisional agenda for the third session of the Preparatory Committee. For the text see decision PC.2/6 (annex I).

VIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

63. At its 9th meeting, on 1 June 2001, the Preparatory Committee considered the draft report on the work of its second session (A/CONF.189/PC.2/L.1) and adopted it without a vote. The Preparatory Committee also considered the draft reports of the Working Group of the Whole on the draft declaration and the Working Group of the Whole on the draft programme of action, presented by the respective Chairs, H.E. Mr. Patrick Hénault, Ambassador of France for Human Rights and H.E. Mr. Gilberto Vergne Saboia, Secretary of State for Human Rights of Brazil, contained in document A/CONF.189/PC.2/L.1/Add.1 and additional texts distributed at the 9th meeting incorporating work done by the Working Groups after the issuance of A/CONF.189/PC.2/L.1/Add.1. The Preparatory Committee adopted, without a vote, the paragraphs of the reports that had been adopted by the Working Groups. The reports of the Working Groups with the additional texts incorporated are attached at annex IV.

64. Statements were made by the representatives of: Algeria, Cuba, Democratic Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Annex I

DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD CONFERENCE AT ITS SECOND SESSION

PC.2/1. Establishment of a working group of 21 States

At its 6th meeting, on 23 May 2001, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to establish a working group of 21 States, consisting of four representatives of each region and chaired by South Africa, to meet in closed session. The working group would have the following mandate:

(a) To regroup or cluster paragraphs of the draft declaration and programme of action by theme, idea and subject;

(b) To identify duplicated language;

(c) To make proposals to the Preparatory Committee on the rationalization and restructuring of both the draft declaration and the programme of action and the possible merging of paragraphs whose elements belong together; this would help to simplify the text and present it in a manner which would make it negotiable.

The "Group of 21" is under obligation to provide clear reasons for any of its proposals, either to delete or merge.

PC.2/2. Establishment of two open-ended working groups to consider the draft declaration and the draft programme of action

At its 6th meeting, on 23 May 2001, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to establish two open-ended working groups to begin work on 28 May 2001, one on the draft declaration and the other on the draft programme of action for the World Conference.

PC.2/3. Mandate of the reconstituted Group of 21

At the 9th meeting, on 1 June 2001, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, that the reconstituted Group of 21, composed of four representatives of each regional group plus South Africa, would work from 5 to 15 June 2001. The mandate of the Group would be advisory in nature and it would not have the power to negotiate. The Group would be charged with the following tasks:

(a) To make proposals for further reorganization of the text including determining the location of paragraphs;

(b) To make proposals for merging or consolidating paragraphs;

(c) To make proposals for deleting paragraphs;

(d) To make proposals to make the text more compact and workable to facilitate the negotiations.

The Group of 21 would be subject to the authority of the Preparatory Committee meeting in plenary.

PC. 2/4. Third session of the Preparatory Committee

At its 9th meeting, on 1 June 2001, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend that the General Assembly authorize it to hold a third session in Geneva from 30 July to 10 August 2001, for a total of 10 working days, with conference services being provided for the holding of two simultaneous meetings during this period.

PC.2/5. Accreditation of non-governmental organizations

At its 9th meeting, on 1 June 2001, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, that the secretariat shall submit to States applications from non-governmental organizations for accreditation to the World Conference by 2 July 2001, and to permit provisional accreditation by the Bureau on the same basis, pursuant to the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 26 July 1996 and decision PC.1/5 adopted at the first session of the Preparatory Committee, as in the period between the first two sessions of the Preparatory Committee. In the event that a Government raises questions concerning the accreditation of a non-governmental organization, the final decision shall be taken by the plenary of the Preparatory Committee at its third session, in accordance with the standard procedure set out in Council resolution 1996/31.

PC.2/6. Provisional agenda for the third session of the Preparatory Committee

At its 9th meeting, on 1 June 2001, the Preparatory Committee decided, without a vote, to adopt the following provisional agenda for its third session:

1. Opening of the session.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Organization of work.

4. Review of reports, studies and other documentation for the Preparatory Committee and the World Conference.

5. Draft declaration and programme of action.

6. Provisional agenda for the World Conference; practical issues.

7. Organization of the work of the World Conference and other matters.

8. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee to the General Assembly.

Annex II

AGENDA

1. Opening of the session.

2. Adoption of the agenda.

3. Organization of work.

4. Submission of the provisional agenda, venue of the World Conference and practical issues.

5. Reports of preparatory meetings and activities at the international, regional and national levels.

6. Review of reports, studies and other documentation for the Preparatory Committee and the World Conference.

7. Draft declaration and programme of action.

8. Organization of the work of the World Conference and other matters.

9. Adoption of the report of the Preparatory Committee to the General Assembly.

Annex III

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE WORLD CONFERENCE

Symbol	Agenda Item	Title
Documents in the PC.2 series		
A/CONF.189/PC.2/1	3	Provisional agenda
A/CONF.189/PC.2/1/Add.1	3	Annotations to the provisional agenda
A/CONF.189/PC.2/2	5	Report of the Central and Eastern European regional seminar of experts on the protection of minorities and other vulnerable groups and strengthening human rights capacity at the national level: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/3	5	Report of the Asian-Pacific regional seminar of experts on migrants and trafficking in persons with particular reference to women and children: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/4	5	Report of the African regional seminar of experts on the prevention of ethnic and racial conflicts: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/5	5	Report of the Latin American and Caribbean regional seminar of experts on economic, social and legal measures to combat racism with particular reference to vulnerable groups: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/6	5	Final documents of the European Conference against Racism, (Strasbourg, France, 11-13 October 2000): note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/7	5	Report of the Regional Conference of the Americas, Santiago, Chile, 5-7 December 2000: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/8	5	Report of the Regional Conference for Africa (Dakar, 22-24 January 2001): note by the Secretary-General

Symbol	Agenda Item	Title
Documents in the PC.2 series		
A/CONF.189/PC.2/9	5	Report of the Asian Preparatory Meeting (Tehran, 19-21 February 2001): note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/10	4	Draft provisional agenda for the World Conference, the venue for the World Conference and practical issues
A/CONF.189/PC.2/11		[Symbol not used.]
A/CONF.189/PC.2/12	6	Report of the High Commissioner on Human Rights on the use of the Internet for the purposes of incitement to racial hatred, racist propaganda and xenophobia, and on ways of promoting international cooperation in this area
A/CONF.189/PC.2/13	6	Contribution of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/14	6	Contribution of the Human Rights Committee to the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/15	6	Contribution of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/16	6	Contribution of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance: note by the Secretary-General

Symbol	Agenda Item	Title
Documents in the PC.2 series		
A/CONF.189/PC.2/17	6	Contribution of the Committee against Torture to the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/18	6	Contribution of the 12th meeting of chairpersons: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/19 and Add.1	6	Contribution of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights to the preparatory process for the World Conference: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/20	6	Report of the expert group meeting on gender and racial discrimination: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/21 and Corr.1	6	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the contribution by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
A/CONF.189/PC.2/22	6	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the contribution by the Special Rapporteur on the religious intolerance on action to combat incitement to hatred and religious intolerance
A/CONF.189/PC.2/23	6	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the contribution by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
A/CONF.189/PC.2/24	6	Contribution of the Special Rapporteur on the protection and promotion of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
A/CONF.189/PC.2/25		[Symbol not used.]
A/CONF.189/PC.2/26		[Symbol not used.]

Symbol	Agenda Item	Title
Documents in the PC.2 series		
A/CONF.189/PC.2/27	7	Proposals made at the first and second sessions of the intersessional open-ended working group, held from 6 to 9 March and 7 to 11 May: note by the secretariat
A/CONF.189/PC.2/28	6	Contribution of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance: note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.189/PC.2/29	7	Compilation of the secretariat's draft declaration and programme of action, and the final documents of the regional intergovernmental meetings held in Strasbourg, Santiago de Chile, Dakar and Tehran: note by the secretariat
A/CONF.189/PC.2/L.1	9	Draft report of the Preparatory Committee on its second session
A/CONF.189/PC.2/L.1/Add.1	9	Reports of the Working Group of the Whole on the draft declaration and the Working Group of the Whole on the draft programme of action

Symbol	Agenda Item	Title
Documents in the Misc series*		
A/CONF.189/PC.2/Misc.1	5	Satellite meeting report: report on the International Conference on Discrimination and Toleration organized by the Danish Centre for Human Rights (Copenhagen, 7-9 May 2000)
A/CONF.189/PC.2/Misc.2	5	Satellite meeting report: report on the International Youth Forum against Racism organized by the Government of Canada (Hannover, Germany, 4-12 August 2000)
A/CONF.189/PC.2/Misc.3	5	Satellite meeting report: Report on the Expert Meeting convened by Minority Rights International on Strengthening the Implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 3 August 2000)
A/CONF.189/PC.2/Misc.4	5	Satellite meeting report: Round Table of International Experts on the Protection of Human Rights in Migrant flows, (Segovia, Spain, 16-17 February 2001)
A/CONF.189/PC.2/Misc.5	5	Satellite meeting report: report of the regional meeting of indigenous peoples on the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (Sydney, Australia, 20-22 February 2001)
A/CONF.189/PC.2/Misc.6	3	Recommendation on the accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Preparatory Committee and the World Conference: note by the Secretariat
A/CONF.189/PC.2/Misc.6/ Add.1	3	Recommendation on the accreditation of the non-governmental organization New Sudan Women Federation to the Preparatory Committee and the World Conference: note by the Secretariat

* The following documents were issued for limited distribution. They are obtainable, in the original language(s) only, from the World Conference secretariat.

Annex IV*

I. REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP OF THE WHOLE ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION

Preamble

The World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,

PP1 Having met in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 7 September 2001, ADOPTED

PP2 Expressing deep appreciation to the Government of South Africa for hosting this World Conference, ADOPTED

PP3 Drawing inspiration from the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa against the institutionalized system of apartheid as well as for equality and justice under democracy, *[development]*, the rule of law and respect for human rights, recalling in this context the important contribution to that struggle of the international community and, in particular, the pivotal role of the people and Governments of Africa, and noting the important role that different actors of civil society including non-governmental organizations played in that struggle and in ongoing efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, ADOPTED

PP5bis Recalling that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993 calls for the speedy and comprehensive elimination of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, ADOPTED

PP6 Recalling C. .nmission on Human Rights resolution 1997/74, General Assembly resolution 52/111 and subsequent resolutions of those bodies concerning the convening of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and recalling also the two World Conferences to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in Geneva in 1978 and 1983, ADOPTED

PP7 Noting with grave concern that despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the three decades to combat racism and racial discrimination, have not been attained and that countless human beings continue to the present day to be the victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, ADOPTED

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* The text in brackets indicates proposals to amend the note by the Secretary-General containing elements for a draft declaration and programme of work for the World Conference (A/CONF.189/WG.1/3) that were made during the first and second meetings of the open-ended intersessional working groups (6-9 March 2001 and 7-11 May 2001) and which were compiled in document (A/CONF.189/PC.2/27. The brackets around some parts of the text may indicate issues of particular concern but the absence of brackets does not indicate consensus or approval.

PP12bis1 Recalling the year 2001 as the International Year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, aimed at drawing the world's attention to the objectives of the World Conference and giving new momentum to the political commitment to the elimination of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, ADOPTED

PP12bis [Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly to proclaim the year 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations *[as well as [noting] the holding of the Asian Conference on Dialogue among Civilizations on 17 February 2001 in Tehran]*,

PP12bis2 *[Welcoming the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration and Plan of Action on a Culture of Peace and its decision to proclaim the Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World - (2001 to 2010).]* (to be considered together with 12bis (alternative)

PP12bis *(alternative) [Welcoming the decision of the General Assembly to proclaim the year 2001 as the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations and to proclaim the decade for a culture of peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010) as well as the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration and a Plan of Action on a Culture of Peace.]*

PP11bis2 Recognizing that the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, in conjunction with the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples, presents a unique opportunity to consider the invaluable contributions of indigenous peoples to political, economic, social, cultural and spiritual development throughout the world to our societies as well as the challenges faced by them, including racism and racial discrimination, ADOPTED

PP7bis *[Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of 1960.]*

PP4, PP5, PP15bis, PP8 *(New proposals as of 28 May)*

Reaffirming our commitment to the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ADOPTED

Affirming that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance constitute a negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, ADOPTED

Reaffirming the principles of equality and non discrimination in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political, or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, ADOPTED

Convinced of the fundamental importance of universal accession or ratification to and full implementation of [the/our] obligations arising under the International Convention on the

Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as the principal international instrument to eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance [based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin],

PP9bis, PP9bis1 and PP8bis1

Recognizing the fundamental importance of States signing, ratifying or acceding to all relevant international human rights instruments [such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women [and its optional protocol,] the Convention on the Rights of the Child [and its two protocols] and the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families] in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with a view to universal adherence,

PP10 Having taken note of the reports of the regional conferences organized at Strasbourg, Santiago, Dakar and Tehran and other inputs from States, as well as the reports of expert seminars, NGO regional meetings and other meetings organized in preparation for the World Conference, ADOPTED

PP12 *Noting [with appreciation] the Vision Statement launched by President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa under the patronage of The Honourable Nelson Mandela, first President of the new South Africa, and at the initiative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Secretary-General of the World Conference, and signed by 74 Heads of State, Heads of Government and Dignitaries,*

PP5bis1 *Reaffirming that cultural diversity is a cherished asset for the advancement and welfare of humanity at large, and should be valued, enjoyed, genuinely accepted, and embraced, as a permanent feature which enriches our societies,* ADOPTED

PP5bis3 *[Acknowledging that the prohibition of racial discrimination, genocide, apartheid, and slavery are norms of international law from which no derogation is permitted,]*

PP11 *Having listened to the peoples of the world and recognizing their aspirations to justice, equality of opportunity for all and everyone, to the enjoyment of their human rights including the right to development, to live in peace and freedom, and to equal participation without discrimination in the economic, social, cultural, civil and political life,* ADOPTED

PP11bis *Emphasizing the importance of the equitable participation of all [peoples and States,] without any discrimination in their domestic as well as global decision-making respectively,*

PP4bis2 + PP7bis 2

[Affirming] that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance [acts] are against the dignity of humankind, [may] constitute [flagrant/most serious] violations of human rights, offences to humanity, obstacles to friendly and peaceful relations among peoples and nations and are among the root causes of many internal and international conflicts, including armed conflicts,

Recognizing that national and international actions are required to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and to improve the living conditions of men, women and children of all nations [at the economic, social, cultural, civil, and political level],

PP13bis4 *[Reaffirming] the importance of the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights and for the achievement of the objectives of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,*

New PP-- Acknowledging that xenophobia, in its different manifestations, is one of the main contemporary sources and forms of discrimination and conflict, combating of which requires urgent attention and prompt actions of States as well as of the international community, ADOPTED

PP13bis2 *(Text proposed by the Working Group) [Bearing in mind that the acknowledgement of the past problems caused by racially and ethnically discriminatory policies and practices would contribute to the resolution and prevention of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance,]*

New PP13bis2 *[Affirming that identification and acknowledgement of the sources, causes and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination such as colonialism, slavery, slave trade and other forms of servitude, which has been pursued in the past and their resolution are crucial to the prevention of recurrence of such policies and practices as well as attitudes and tendencies emanating from these evils and thus in saving the present and future generations from suffering and deprivation of all human rights thereof.]*

PP7bis1 *[Reaffirming that colonization by settlers and foreign occupation constitute sources, causes and forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.]*

PP13bis Fully aware that, despite efforts undertaken by the international community, Governments and local authorities, the scourge of racism, racial discrimination, [*] xenophobia and related intolerance persist and continue to result in violations of human rights, in suffering, disadvantage and violence, which must be combated by all available and appropriate means and as a matter of the highest priority, preferably in cooperation with affected communities (adopted, list pending).

PP13bis1 Noting with concern the continued and violent occurrence of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that theories of superiority of certain races and cultures over others, promoted and practiced during the colonial era, continue to be propounded in one form or another even today, ADOPTED

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[*] The original proposal reads as follows: *[religious intolerance, anti-Arabism, anti-Semitism, Islamophobia, Negrophobia,].* A list is being discussed.

PP13bis3 *Alarmed by the emergence [and continued occurrence] of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in their more subtle and contemporary forms and manifestations, as well as by other ideologies and practices based on racial or ethnic discrimination or superiority,*

[PP13bis6 (new) *Strongly rejecting theories which attempt to determine the existence of so-called distinct human races,]*

PP15bis1 *Recognizing that failure to combat and denounce racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance by all, especially by public authorities and politicians at all levels is a factor encouraging their perpetuation,* ADOPTED

PP9 Reaffirming that States have the duty to protect and promote the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all including [indigenous peoples, people of African descent, people of Asian descent, migrants - documented and undocumented, refugees and asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons and persons belonging to other vulnerable groups,*] and that they should apply a gender perspective recognizing the multiple forms of discrimination which women can face and that the enjoyment of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights is essential for the development of societies throughout the world, ADOPTED

PP13bis5 Recognizing both the challenges and opportunities presented by an increasingly globalized world in relation to the struggle to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, ADOPTED

PP15 [Determined, *in an era when globalization and technology have contributed considerably to bringing people together to materialize the notion of a "human family" based on equality, dignity and solidarity, and to make* the twenty-first century *a* century of human rights *and the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance* and the realization of genuine equality of opportunities and treatment for all individuals and peoples,]

PP4bis+PP4bis1 *[Reaffirming the right of [all individuals] [and peoples] to live [in peace] in a society free of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and stressing that such a right must be protected as a matter of the highest priority, and recognizing the duty of States to take prompt, decisive and appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,]*

PP8bis *Reaffirming our commitment to combating all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on grounds of [race, lineage, colour, religion, culture, language or national or ethnic origin**] [aggravated by forms of multiple discrimination based on reasons of age, gender, [sexual orientation], physical and mental ability or socio-economic status**].*

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* A list is being discussed.

** Lists are being discussed.

PP14 Dedicating ourselves to combating the scourge of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance fully and effectively as a matter of priority, while drawing lessons from manifestations of racism and past experiences in all parts of the world with a view to avoiding their recurrence, ADOPTED

PP16 Join together in a spirit of renewed political will and commitment to universal equality, justice and dignity, salute the memory of all victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance all over the world, and solemnly adopt the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, ADOPTED

(a) [New OP1bis: Recognize and affirm that at the outset of this millennium, a global fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, all its abhorrent and evolving forms and manifestations is a matter of priority for the international community, and that this Conference offers a unique and historical opportunity to assess, identify, and reappraise the obstacles in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as ways and means to strengthen and enhance this fight;]

(b) [New OP1bis alternative: Recognize and affirm that at the outset of this third millennium, a global fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and all its abhorrent and evolving forms and manifestations is a matter of priority for the international community, and that this Conference offers a unique and historical opportunity for an objective assessment and identification of the real dimensions of those devastating evils of humanity with a view to their total elimination through initiation or innovative and holistic approaches and the strengthening and enhancement of practical and effective measures at the global level;]

OP1bis5 *Express our solidarity with the peoples of Africa in their continuing struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and recognize the sacrifices made by them as well as their efforts in raising international public awareness of these inhuman tragedies,* ADOPTED

OP1bis7 *We also affirm the great importance we attach to the values of solidarity, respect, tolerance and multiculturalism, which constitute the moral ground and inspiration for our worldwide struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inhuman tragedies which have affected people throughout the world, especially in Africa, for too long,* ADOPTED

II. REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP OF THE WHOLE ON A DRAFT PROGRAMME OF ACTION

SOURCES, CAUSES, FORMS AND CONTEMPORARY MANIFESTATIONS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

New 81. Urges States to take all necessary constitutional, legislative and administrative measures to foster equality among individuals and groups who are affected by, vulnerable to, or

victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and review existing measures with a view to amending or repealing national legislation and administrative provisions that may give rise to such forms of discrimination; ADOPTED

New 82. Urges States to undertake investigations to examine possible links between criminal prosecution, police violence and penal sanctions, [including the application of the death penalty] [in particular against vulnerable groups and individuals] on the one hand, and racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, on the other, so as to have evidence for taking the necessary steps for the eradication of any such links and discriminatory practices; ADOPTED

8. Urges States to pay specific attention to the negative impact of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the administration of justice and fair trial and to conduct nationwide campaigns, amongst other measures, to raise awareness among State organs and public officials concerning their obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant instruments. ADOPTED

New 122. TRANSFERRED TO DRAFTING GROUP ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION

New 123. Urges States, [to consider] in light of the relationship between racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and poverty, marginality and social exclusion of peoples and individuals at both the national and international level, to enhance their policies and measures to reduce income and wealth inequalities and to take appropriate steps individually and through international cooperation [including through the provision of additional resources required] to promote and protect economic, social and cultural rights on a non-discriminatory basis. ADOPTED

31. The World Conference urges States in their national efforts, and in cooperation with other States, regional and international organizations and financial institutions, to promote the use of public and private investment [in consultation with the affected communities] in order to eradicate poverty, particularly in those areas in which [list or generic description to replace: peoples and communities who are victims of racism, racial discrimination and exclusion/indigenous peoples, people of African descent, migrants and other ethnic, racial, cultural, religious and linguistic groups or minorities] predominantly live. ADOPTED

31. Italicized section starting with "Recognizing the negative economic ..." and ending with "race free from want" TRANSFERRED TO THE WORKING GROUP ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION

56bis2 The World Conference urges States to:

(a) Recognize that sexual violence during armed conflict constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law has been used as a tool of systematic forms of discrimination, abuse and genocide directed against racial or ethnic populations of non-combatants, and that race and gender combine to make women particularly vulnerable to certain types of violence, particularly sexual violence;

(b) Reaffirm that serious forms of sexual violence can constitute a gross violation of human rights, and when committed or condoned in the context of armed conflict, a serious violation of humanitarian law;

(c) Ensure that perpetrators of sexual violence in armed conflict and those in authority who tolerate its use are identified, investigated, prosecuted, and punished. ONGOING

Alternative 56bis2. The World Conference urges States to:

(a) Recognize that sexual violence committed in the context of armed conflict, and used against non-combatant populations on the basis of race or ethnicity constitutes a serious violation of international law, and that race and gender combine to make women and girls particularly vulnerable to this type of violence;

(b) Ensure that perpetrators of sexual violence in armed conflict, and persons in authority who aid and abet its use, are identified, investigated, prosecuted and punished; ONGOING

Alternative 56bis2. The World Conference urges States to:

(a) Recognize that the intersectionality of race and gender continue to make women and girls particularly vulnerable to sexual violence in the context of armed conflict, that the perpetration of such violence can be a violation of international humanitarian law, and that such violence is often based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(b) Ensure that perpetrators of such violence and persons in authority who consent to or acquiesce in it are identified, investigated, prosecuted, and punished;

(c) Recognize that women and girls who are victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence as a means of discrimination and abuse. Such violence, when committed by or with the consent or acquiescence of the State, constitutes a violation of human rights. ONGOING

58bis. The World Conference also urges States to take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to address the root-causes such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity, some of which may be associated with discriminatory practices, which make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking which may give rise to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance; ADOPTED

[New 157. The World Conference recognizes that slavery, the slave trade, colonialism, and apartheid are major historical sources and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that Africans and peoples of African descent, peoples of Asian descent and indigenous peoples and have been and continue to be victims of their consequences, and urges States and the international community to adopt appropriate

remedial measures in order to halt and reverse the consequent marginalization, poverty, underdevelopment and socio-economic exclusion still affecting many such peoples in many parts of the world, in particular in developing countries.] ONGOING

[New 157bis. The World Conference recognizes that foreign occupation, especially when grave breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 are committed, is among the forms and sources of racial and discriminatory practices, and urges the international community to take effective measures to protect peoples under foreign occupation from such practices.] ONGOING

69bis1

TRANSFERRED TO THE DRAFTING GROUP ON THE DRAFT DECLARATION

VICTIMS OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE

New 19. Urges States to take special measures to protect, in particular, persons and groups vulnerable to, affected by, or victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance who are also subject to other/multiple forms of discrimination [on account of their gender, age, national origin, sexual orientation, social or economic status, physical or mental disability, state of health, religious belief or any other condition liable to give rise to discrimination]; ONGOING

Alternative New 19. Urges States to give special attention to the elaboration of strategies, policies and programmes for persons subject to multiple discrimination which combines racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance with other forms of discrimination; ONGOING

New 23. Urges States to work [nationally and] in cooperation with other States and relevant regional and international organizations and programmes to strengthen national mechanisms to promote and protect the human rights of [persons affected by, vulnerable to, or] victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance who are infected, or presumably infected, with pandemics such as HIV/AIDS and to take concrete measures, including preventive action, appropriate access to medication and treatment, programmes of education, training and mass media dissemination to eliminate violence, stigmatization, discrimination, unemployment and other negative consequences arising from these pandemics. ADOPTED

53. Urges States, individually and through international cooperation, to enhance measures to fulfil the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health with the view to eliminate disparities in health status, as indicated in standard health indexes, which might result from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. ADOPTED

43. The World Conference urges States to pay special attention to situations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance when designing policies, strategies and programmes for children, [in particular, girls and children living in especially difficult

circumstances, situations of exploitation or in need of special protection, inter alia: (a) abandoned or displaced children; (b) children who live or work in the street; (c) bis child labourers (d) child victims of trafficking and economic exploitation; (e) sexually exploited and abused children, (f) children affected by armed conflict; and (g) child victims of poverty/children orphaned by AIDS; (h) children separated from their parents/families, migrant children, children belonging to ethnic minorities, asylum-seekers and refugees.] ONGOING

New 36. Urges the United Nations, other appropriate international and regional organizations and States to redress the marginalization of Africa's contribution to world history and civilization by developing and implementing a specific and comprehensive programme of research, education and mass communication to widely disseminate a balanced and objective presentation of Africa's seminal and valuable contribution to humanity; ADOPTED

New 32. Urges States to facilitate the participation of people of African descent in all political, economic, social and cultural aspects of society and in the advancement and economic development of their countries, and to promote a greater knowledge of and respect for their heritage and culture; ADOPTED

New 33. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to positively consider concentrating additional investments in health-care systems, education, public health, electricity, drinking water and environmental control as well as other affirmative action initiatives in communities of primarily African descent; ONGOING

New 34. Calls upon the United Nations, financial institutions and other appropriate international mechanisms to develop programmes intended for people of African descent in the Americas and around the world; ONGOING

New 35. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to consider the establishment of a working group or other mechanism in the United Nations to study the problems of racial discrimination faced by people of African descent living in the African diaspora, and make proposals for the elimination of racial discrimination against people of African descent; ADOPTED

[New 37. Encourages/invites/urges financial and development institutions and the operational programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations, in accordance with their regular budgets and the procedures of their governing bodies, to:

(a) Assign greater priority, and consider allocating more funding, within their areas of competence and budgets, to improving the situation of Africans and people of African descent,* while devoting special attention to the needs of these populations in developing countries, including, inter alia, the preparation of specific programmes of action;

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* The Working Group recommended that this paragraph be considered in conjunction with new paragraph 18 on indigenous peoples, and relevant paragraphs on migrants and other categories.

(b) Carry out special projects, through appropriate channels and in collaboration with Africans and people of African descent, to support their initiatives at the community level and to facilitate the exchange of information and technical know-how between these populations and experts in these areas;

(c) Develop programmes intended for people of African descent around the world concentrating additional investment in health-care systems, education, public health, electricity, drinking water and environmental control, as well as other affirmative action initiatives.] ONGOING

New 159. The World Conference urges States [in accordance with their obligations] to ensure that persons belonging to [racial] national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities can exercise fully and effectively all human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination and in full equality before the law and also urges States and the international community to promote and protect the rights of such persons, including through the facilitation of their participation in all aspects of the political, economic, social, religious and cultural life of society and in the economic progress and development of the country. [In the exercise of their rights and freedoms all persons, including minorities shall respect the legislation of the State they reside in and respect the rights of others]; ADOPTED

MEASURES OF PREVENTION, EDUCATION AND PROTECTION AIMED AT THE ERADICATION OF RACISM, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, XENOPHOBIA AND RELATED INTOLERANCE AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

New 22. Urges States to involve women, especially women victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in decision-making at all levels when working towards the eradication of such discrimination, and to develop concrete measures to incorporate race/gender analysis in the implementation of all aspects of the Programme of Action and national plans of action, particularly in the fields of employment programmes and services and resource allocation; ADOPTED

New 21. Urges States to incorporate a gender perspective into all programmes of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to consider the burden of such discrimination that particularly falls on [generic description] indigenous women, African women, Asian women, women of African descent, women of Asian descent, women migrants and women from other disadvantaged groups, ensuring their access to the resources of production on an equal footing with men, as means of promoting their participation in the economic and productive development of their communities; ADOPTED